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COUNTRY	Anatola	DATE DISTR. 8 Warch 1	1948
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The firm Globus-Waldgatter Gesellschaft Klienke & Co. in St. Veith a.d. Triesting, Berndorf, Louer Austria, is a USIA metal plant which has been under Russian administration since the fall of 1945. The plant appears as Kliente & Co. in all official statistics and has to date not submitted any production reports to Austrian authorities.

1. Personnel

The company employs 209 laborers and 27 office workers. About 60% of the staff are Socialists, 30% are Communists, and 10% belong to the People's Party. No shop council elections (Betrieberatevahlen) have taken place.

2. Production

The firm Clobus-Waldgatter Gesellschaft Klienke & Co. has a monthly average production of:

15,000 Namon's hammers (Maurerhammer) 8,000 Morter troughs (Meurerplanmen) 20,000 Angle irons for beds (Bettwinkul) 6,000 Erector sets (Metallhaukaesten) 5,000 Cooking pans (Kuschenpfannen)

The above figures are based on the monthly average production calculated for the period of Jamuary to December 1946 and January to October 1947. The firm draw 80% of its rev materials from the Central Administration of USIA, Vienna IV, Starbembergguage. The remaining 20% is supplied by Austrian dealers in exchange for manufactured products. Production and sales for the period of February to November 1947 were controlled by the Buying and Selling Office of the Machine Construction Section of USIA, Vienna X, Tolimohinetrasse 96. The Buying and Selling Office is stated to have turned over 50% of production to the Russian Army, while the remainder was released to the Austrian free market. Since November 1947, the plant delivers 50% of its production to the above-mentioned Russian office, while the remaining 50% may be sold by the firm with Russian approval. Present production is about 75% of the 1944 production and about 160% of the 1937 output.

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> This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States. Next Review Date: 2008

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3. Technical Conditions within the Flant

All the factory buildings are in very good condition. The following machinery is in operations

8 fairly new lathes of German origin, capable of accommodating stock up to 2500 mm

6 older lettes of austrian origin

I coccertif press with maximum pressure of 300 tons

24 obsolete drilling mechines of various types

14 automatic dis-pressing machines of various types

6 Haller fermaces

14 smaller special machines

4 tons (approximately) of miscellaneous tools.

The plant has its own highway and railroad connections. There are eight trucks (5-ton), one beary delivery van, and one passenger car. A power plant provides 70% of the necessary electricity; the remaining 30% comes from Lower Austria.

4. Property

Until 1938, the enterprise was wholly Austrian. Production consisted of dies for various industries and household articles. In 1938, two Germans, Kliewke and Engineer Keller, bought the wlant legally. The factory was not aryanized. The new owners modernized the plant and started armament production. After the end of the war, Kliemke flod to Germany, while Keller remained in the plant and attempted to acquire Austrian citizenship. During the surmer of 1945, the plant was requisitioned by occupation forces and later was placed under the administration of USIA.

5. Financial Situation and Imagement

The value of the plant, secording to an estimate made by USIA, is 1,000,000 austrian schillings. In the fall of 1946, financial difficulties arose when the plant resumed operations. Through General-Director Osip Bonda, head of the Buying and Selling Office of the Nachine Construction Section of USIA, the plant received a loan of 300,000 schillings from the Russian State Bank. Under the terms of the loan, the firm was obliged to consign the entire output for the period of February to November 1947 to the Buying and Selling Office. Each month, 45,000 schillings derived from sales were paid into the Russian bank. The loan was entirely repaid, but General-Director Bonda, a Russian national, will receive 11.75 of all sales returns for the next six months. This financial transaction was based on a private agreement between Bonda and the Russian general manager of the firm Globus-Waldgatter General-Schaft Klienke & Bo., Stefar Linteley, which was kept a secret from USIA. USIA is entitled to off of the firm is monthly sales as a so-called "administration fee" (Verwaltungsabgabe): in addition, USIA takes 87% of the net profits. Of the remaining 13% of the net profits, two-thirds is paid to the Russian general manager and one-third to the Austrian Betriebefushrer Engineer Jelecek. The Russian general manager, Stefan Linteley, receives a monthly pay of 5,500 schillings plus an expense account of 2,000 schillings. Engineer Jelecek drews a monthly salary of 4,500 schillings. Jelecek has been a member of the Communist Party since 1945 and speaks perfect Russian. He is said to lack technical qualifications and to have secured his position through his personal friendship with the Russian general manager.

6. USIA controls the amount of production, setting a monthly total production figure in schillings. However, since production slowly decreased during the latter part of 1947 because of inexperienced personnel and questionable business procedures, the firm is obliged to raise its prices so as to cover the production figure prescribed by USIA. Furthermore, the firm ones USIA 200,000 schillings for sheet metal and other material. For the period of 1 to 15 December 1947, the firm did not have the money to meet the payroll. Therefore, after a session of the Betriebser rat, the workers decided to go out on strike on 18 December 1947 if their wages

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were not forthcoming. USIA stated that they would not continue financial support much longer and is considering giving up the plant. The solling price is said to be 1.500.000 schillings. According to the accountant, knobs, and the technical manager, Bucher, the firm will be bankrupt within four months under prevailing conditions, after exhausting present reserves of raw material; only enother loss by the Russian State Bank and an immediate shange in the firm's management might provent such a development.

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